NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME V—NO. 33. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1871. WHOLE NUMBER 1254.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Spalding, Bidwell & MacDonough, Proprietors and Managers.

Wednesday, May 17, 1871,

AND DURING THE WEEK.

First time in New Orleans, Tom Taylor's Great Sensational Comedy,

ROCKS AHEAD.

ROCKS AHEAD.

Produced with necessary scenic effect and POWERFUL CAST.

FRIDAY, May 19—Farewell benefit of Mr. Charles Wyndham.

TUESDAY, May 23—The last and crowning attraction of the season,

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS,

From Hooley's Opera House, Chicago and Brooklyn. my18

HO, FOR KENNER!

COME ONE, COME ALL

TO THE GRAND ANNUAL EXCURSION

AND

PICNIC

OF THE

New, Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Mutual Beneficiary Association,

TO BE GIVEN AT KENNER LAWN,

ON SUNDAY, MAY 28, 1871,

Under the Direction of R. S. Charles, Esq., and Committee of Arrangements: F. Fuller, J. B. Somers, P. L. O'Brien, D. A. Mullane.

A splendid opportunity for sight-seeing, as the train will go as close to the crevasse as safety permits.

Horse racing, base ball matches, sack racing, and various other sports will be offered to enliven the scene. F. Fortune's excellent brass band will be on hand, and refreshments will be there in abundance. Everything calculated to a pleasant and merry trip will be offered.

Adults' tickets, $1. Childre nunder fourteen, fifty cents. Tickets to be had of any of the members. my16

STENT. UNA.

FIRST GRAND FANCY DRESS

AND

MAY QUEEN BALL,

To be given by the

LETTER CARRIERS' ASSOCIATION

Of New Orleans,

For the Benefit of their Relief Fund,

AT THE NATIONAL HALL,

Poydras street, near Liberty,

On Friday, May 19, 1871.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

E. Edwin Smith, Chairman;
Harry Cline, L. H. Mathieu,
A. L. Pynchon, R. R. Ray.

MANAGERS:

Hon. James F. Casey, Hon. C. W. Lowell,
Hon. S. M. Todd, Hon. F. C. Antoine,
Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, Colonel James Lewis,
Major F. A. Ham, Major William Vigers,
Dr. R. T. Creamer.

INVITATION COMMITTEE:

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A. Dejoie, Joseph Lavigne,
H. R. McVey, A. L. Pynchon.

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R. R. Ray, Charles E. Wheeler.

The May Queen will be selected from among the ladies present.

Ladies' invitations can be procured from any member of the Invitation Committee and at Carriers' Department, at the Postoffice.

Gentlemen's tickets can be procured from any of the managers, and at the Carriers' Department, at the Postoffice.

GENTLEMEN'S TICKETS.....$1 50

my7 14 16 17 18

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

TABLEAUX AND ENTERTAINMENT,

To be given

On Tuesday, May 23, 1871,

BY THE

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION,

For Church Purposes.

The gentlemen and ladies who have formed this association for charitable purposes only have spared no pains or expense in making this one of the finest entertainments of the season. Its attractive features are the most complete arrangements of costumes and the best music from Jaeger's full band.

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Doors open at 7 P. M. Tableaux at 8 P. M. Reserved boxes for sale at E. A. Tyler's. Tickets at all the principal jewelers and book stores. my18 5t

GRAND FETE CHAMPETRE

AT THE

CARROLLTON GARDENS,

May 24, 25, 26 and 27,

FOR THE

BENEFIT OF ST. MARK'S CHURCH,

Under the patronage of the following ladies and gentlemen:

Mrs. Sumpter Turner, Mrs. Robert Slark,
Mrs. Alfred Kearney, Mrs. General Hunt,
Mrs. Richard Charles, Mrs. E. H. Fairchild,
Mrs. Simeon Toby, Mrs. Dr. Gustine,
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Mrs. Thomas Mason.

SUPERINTENDENT.

Thomas Mason.

Gates open at six o'clock.
Admittance Fifty Cents. my14

MISCELLANEOUS.

DENECHAUD'S PAVILION,

Lake End of the Pontchartrain Railroad.

This great institution, and family resort, will make its OPENING TO-DAY (SUNDAY), April 30.

Charles Jaeger's string and brass band has been engaged for the whole summer, and will entertain the public every day, from the arrival of the three o'clock train to ten o'clock every night.

Also, there will be a grand promenade concert and ball every Saturday night, commencing after the departure of the eight o'clock train. On Sunday morning, there will be a steam train, leaving the lake end at three o'clock, which will facilitate the dancing public to return to the city by half-past three.

The Washington Hotel will keep open all night.

ap30 1m DENECHAUD & JARTOUX.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Fulton Warehouse until the twenty-sixth of May, for seventeen thousand pounds of old sheet lead, more or less, to be sold to the account of the Louisiana State Insane Asylum. The lead can be seen at the Warehouse, corner of Fulton and Delord streets.

my18 2t J. H. WARMOTH, Treasurer.

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD.

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF SLEEPING CARS

From New Orleans to New York via Mobile,

AN ADVANTAGE OFFERED BY NO OTHER LINE.

PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS THROUGH WITHOUT CHANGE.

The Only All Rail Route to all Northern and Eastern Cities is via Mobile.

LESS CHANGES BY MOBILE THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Depot foot of Canal street, only five minutes' walk from St. Charles or City Hotel.

Time as quick and fare as low as by any other line.

Ticket office corner of Camp and Common streets. my16 6t

ICE KING REFRIGERATOR.

ON EXHIBITION AND FOR SALE AT

No. 6 Carondelet street.

An indispensable comfort for a family during the summer months. The public (and ladies in particular) are respectfully invited to call and examine them. J. A. WARNER,

my13 2m Agent.

FRENCH IMMIGRATION COMPANY,

No. 68 Bienville Street, Corner of Royal.

We announce to the public that subscription books are opened in the following honorable houses in behalf of the unfortunate victims of the war in France, and particularly for those in Alsace and Lorraine, who prefer immigration to annexation.

All those who feel interested in that great act of humanity, and in the prosperity of Louisiana, are requested to accelerate their subscription (which is of free will) so that our State may not be too far behind the others, who have already made great efforts to attract immigration, inasmuch as Louisiana formerly was a branch of France.

The planters and families are also requested to communicate with us to obtain field hands and house servants, before the departure of our agents for Europe, to be next month, as the object is to procure homes for the immigrants at their arrival here.

Every first Sunday of each month will be published the names of the donors and the amounts given.

All those wishing to aid in opening subscriptions at their establishments can apply at our office to get books and instructions.

In a few days our collectors will canvass the city and country.

Every authorized collector will be provided with a book, signed by the direction and with the seal of Mr. Jules Mossy, notary public.

Books of subscription opened at Messrs. P. J. Pavy & Co., No. 61 Carondelet street; C. H. Mouton, No. 12 Carondelet street; Jules Mossy, Gallier Court, No. 3 Carondelet street; A. A. Mouton, No. 196 Common street; E. R. Converse & Co., No. 84 Magazine street; A. Waltz, No. 26 Conti street; Ben O'Connel, New Levee street, corner of Customhouse street; Times Office, Camp street; Picayune Office, Camp street; Republican Office, Camp street, and Commercial Bulletin, Gravier street.

my4 1m

A. ROUSSET'S FISHING TACKLE.

The undersigned, having studied the wants of the Southern market in the Fishing Tackle Line for over twenty years, takes pleasure in offering to his country and city customers one of the largest and most varied stock of BOOKS, LINES, RODS, FLOATS and BASKETS, in all their varieties, and would beg your perusal of the following articles:

FISH HOOKS—Limerick Trout Hooks, bowed, 1 | 0 to 10 | 0; Sheephead Hooks, all sizes; Redfish Hooks, all sizes; Chestertown Hooks, all sizes; Croaker Hooks, Limerick Snooded Hooks, Wired Hooks, Sea and Catfish Hooks, Sardine Box Knife, Artificial Bait, Artificial Flies, Trolling Bait and Spoons.

ASSORTED LINES—Cotton Cable Laid Trout Lines, 25 to 300 feet; Cotton Twist Trout, Cotton Perch and Croaker, Linen Trout and Fish, assorted colors; Hemp Fishing, Plaited and Twisted Silk, Seagrass Fish, Cork and other Floats, all sizes; Rigged and Furnished Lines, Fishing Rods, assorted; Fishing Baskets, assorted; Pocket Corkscrews and Flasks.

And a complete stock of

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Always on hand the Genuine Bamboo and Japanese POLES.

Soliciting an inspection of my stock, you will find my prices the lowest in the market.

Sign of the "Big Bamboo."

A. ROUSSET, Hardware Importer.

No. 17 Old Levee, opposite the Customhouse.

my7 1m

BUY YOUR FRENCH SHIRTS,

ALL LINEN AND COTTON, LINEN BOSOMS,

AT

LION & PINSARD'S,

151 and 153 Canal street, near Holmes'.

ap18 1m

COW PEAS.....COW PEAS.

CHOICE CAROLINA CLAYED,

For sale by

TOULMIN & MARTIN,

ap2 3m No. 41 Natchez street.

WANTED.

PSYCHOMANCY.—ANY LADY OR GENTLEman can make $1000 a month, secure their own happiness and independence, by reading Psychomancy, Fascination or Soul Charming, 400 pages. Full instructions to use this power over men or animals at will, how to Mesmerize, become Trance or Writing Mediums, Divination, Spiritualism, Alchemy, Philosophy of Omens and Dreams, Brigham Young's Harem. Guide to Marriage, etc.; 200,000 sold. Sent by mail in cloth for $1 25; paper covers, $1. The Philadelphia Star, speaking of the book, says: "Its author is Herbert Hamilton, B. A., the celebrated Psychological lecturer. The publisher, T. W. Evans, one of the oldest established perfumers and publishers in the city, the mention of whose name is a sufficient guarantee of its merits. Mr. Evans has spent $60,000 in advertising and getting out this extraordinary book, Skeptics in Psychology read and be convinced of this wonderful occult power."

NOTICE.—Any person willing to act as Agent will receive a sample copy free. As no capital is required, a desirous of genteel employment should send for the work, inclosing ten cents for postage, to T. W. Evans, 41 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. ap2 3m W*

WANTED.—A GOOD FEMALE COOK—APPLY at No. 161 Robin street, between Magazine and Constance streets my3

A WELL EDUCATED WIDOW LADY wishes a home in a family, for which she would give in return those little accomplishments she possesses. Speaks German, French and English fluently; is a good housekeeper and manager; would take the entire care of an invalid going abroad, or any position of trust or responsibility. Mrs. HAVELAND, No. 209 Camp street. fe15

WANTED—ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN, women and children afflicted with the following diseases: Dyspepsia, diarrhea, bilious and other fevers, general debility, nervousness, low spirits, etc.; to be cured by the celebrated Peychaud's Bitters. Price, $1 a bottle. ap30 Su We Fr 1y

FOR RENT.

FURNISHED ROOMS—SPACIOUS, AIRY, comfortable and convenient, to rent, at summer prices, at No. 114 St. Charles street, corner of North, all fronting on Lafayette square, and fanned by cool evening breezes. Apply at No. 114 St. Charles street. my16 1m

ELEGANT ROOMS—LIGHT, AIRY, PLEASant and very comfortable, to rent, with or without board. They are situated in the three-story residence No. 212 Carondelet street, which has the advantage of a large yard, and unobstructed breezes from St. Charles street. Prices to suit the season. Apply at No. 212 Carondelet street. my16 1m

ROOMS TO RENT—ONE OR TWO FINE, large, airy, comfortably Furnished Rooms can be had in a private family, with or without board, where the French and English languages are spoken, and free from the annoyance of children, by applying at No. 321 St. Ann street, corner of Derbigny. The cars pass within a few doors of the house. Terms very moderate. oc20

SUICIDE OF A MERCHANT

Body Found Last Evening

Last evening between three and four o'clock Mr. R. P. McMaster, having missed Mr. L. Rogers, called at the room occupied by the latter, in the third story of the building corner of Gravier street and Bank place, where Mr. Rogers had roomed for about four years. The room fronts on the corner, and is well furnished as a bedroom. Trying the door, Mr. McMaster found it locked, when he and Mr. Mott finally effected an entrance. Entering, they were horrified on beholding the body of Mr. Rogers lying on the bed, cold in death, the white sheets covered with clotted blood, one hand grasping a Colt's revolver, the muzzle of which rested against the left side of his head, just where a bullet had penetrated. The right hand firmly grasped the weapon, and was so strongly held that it was difficult to withdraw it. When Coroner Creagh took the pistol from its position, the barrel was found full of blood which had not entirely coagulated, and which was emptied into a spittoon. Thus it will be seen that there is no particle of doubt that deceased committed suicide. Everything in the room was in its usual place, and on a marble-top table was found a letter addressed to R. P. McMaster, which is as follows:

In case anything serious happens to me, I wish you to send what money there may be in your hands belonging to me, after paying necessary expenses, to my sister, Mrs. Julia Cutler, Middlebury, Vermont. My will in her favor is deposited in Middlebury. My furniture should be sold, and the proceeds, with my clothing, etc., should be sent to Middlebury.

My wife and child, as you know, lie in the Girod street cemetery, vault No. 3, State alley. I was born August 11, 1814.

All letters that may come to my address should be sent to Middlebury. It will be unnecessary to say more. You know how much I thank you for your friendship and kindness bestowed upon me through a long acquaintance. Ever yours,

L. F. ROGERS.

Mr. McMaster informs us that he has known deceased for many years, and esteemed him highly for his good qualities. Our informant sleeps in a rear room on the same floor, and the two had months ago provided themselves with ropes and a ladder, in case they should be trapped by fire. Deceased had been in the cotton factorage business on Poydras street, and at one time in connection with Mr. Woodall. Lately business has proved disastrous with him, and in addition, his health has been very poor for some time. He has on several occasions expressed a wish that the "Lord would take him away." Mr. Rogers came to this city many years ago, and married into an excellent family. He at one time was quite successful in business, but since the war his finances have not been in a flourishing condition. He was known to most commercial gentlemen here, especially in the central portion of our city, and was generally liked. His manner was mild, at times even retiring. It is believed he came to New Orleans about the year 1837. Among his letters was a document giving Mr. McMaster some directions as to how he wished his property disposed of in the event harm should come to him. This document was written in 1866, but was well preserved.

Dr. Logan made a post mortem examination, when it was discovered that deceased must have held the pistol over his head, sending the bullet downward, causing almost instant death. Verdict, death by suicide.

BASE BALL.

Lone Stars vs. Excelsiors.

A grand game of ball, according to the new and amended rules of 1871, will take place this evening at the Park, between the already famous Excelsiors (one of the finest clubs in the South), and the well known Lone Stars. Both clubs have been practicing almost daily for this contest, and a close and exciting game may be expected. Each club will present its full strength this evening, and as the Excelsiors are no slouches, the Stars will have some trouble to defeat them. The game will commence at half-past three o'clock sharp. Admission free. Ample accommodations made for ladies; and the public in general are cordially invited to witness this grand exhibition of our national pastime.

The Nationals, of Washington, beat the Pastimes, of Baltimore, in a score of 21 to 19.

Pontchatoula "Irregularities."

We are informed that a short time since, the office of Judge Collins, a justice of the peace in Pontchatoula, was broken open and all the records destroyed. The judge issued a warrant for the arrest of a notorious and dissipated character.

The constable, Mr. Brown, in attempting to execute the warrant, was knocked down and badly beaten by a number of citizens.

On Sunday night last a mob, armed with shotguns and revolvers, the leader being a notorious agitator, having a rope with them, went to the constable's house, burst open the door and demanded Mr. Brown, communicating the agreeable fact that they came there for the purpose of hanging him.

The constable's wife was treated as only brutes can treat a lady. She fainted, and Mr. Brown sought safety in flight.

The unreconstructed citizens are jubilant over the affair, and openly declare that no Republican shall execute the laws in that portion of the State, and that they wish the Governor would send some troops there, as they can muster men enough to clean out all the soldiers he can send.

The New Gas.

The Southern Portable Gaslight Company made an exhibition Tuesday evening of the new portable hydro carbonic gas at the office of the New Orleans National Bank. The exhibition was a brilliant success in every respect, for the light was fully equal, if not superior, to any light heretofore used. Without entering minutely into any explanation of the modus operandi, we feel assured that this new light combines the three great requisites of efficiency, safety and economy. We learn that another exhibition and exposition of its properties will be given on Saturday evening at the same place; and any one interested in the subject of improved light will do well to call and examine it.

A large factory for canning pineapples will soon be in operation in Florida. It will be a new business at the South.

MR. GREELEY AT THE AMERICAN UNION CLUB.

The rooms of the American Union Club, on St. Charles street, were densely crowded last night with members and guests, for the purpose of meeting and extending an official welcome to our distinguished visitor, Horace Greeley.

A committee consisting of Messrs. G. P. Houghton, W. G. James and R. D. Mitchell, escorted Mr. Greeley from the St. Charles Hotel to the clubroom, where he was introduced to the assembly by Judge Houghton, who made a few appropriate remarks.

Mr. Greeley then addressed the audience to the following effect:

Mr. Greeley, stating that he had been already warned that the assembly before him was not a political association, but a social organization composed of the ex-soldiers of the United States and defenders of the Union, hoped that in referring briefly to the great public questions of the day he would not trespass on their established rule. This city, and the presence of this audience here, was an evidence of the indivisibility of that Union, a proof that a part could never be greater than the whole. Notwithstanding the political heresy that the Union was the creature of the States, the city of New Orleans and State of Louisiana told a different truth. They told that this great sea-bound city, the metropolis of the South, and the territory surrounding was wrested from European dominion by the blood and sweat of the American people; that it was acquired originally by the money and diplomacy of the Union, and was designed as a refuge for the genius and for the development of the resources of the American people. Where, he asked, were the Union a creature of the States, would New Orleans or Louisiana have been to day? The Union had filled it with American people, divided it into territories, which became States; judged of their proper dimensions and of the proper time to admit them to equal privileges within that Union. It was a monstrous mistake to suppose the Union the creature of these States, and the belief identified as properly Southern he considered heresy. That they belonged to the general whole, he did not pretend to deny, that they have rights he had always claimed. [Applause.] His political creed had been founded on the sentiments of the great men the South gave to the Union. He knew of no one who was more to be believed in than George Washington, a Southern man, but a national Southern man. Never in the history of the country had its administration been distinguished by greater dignity, integrity, purity or capacity. We had made no real progress in government since the days of Washington. Chief Justice Marshall, in the thirty-three years of his official career, did more to organize the government and put its theory into practice than any living man. He achieved more with his pen than all the swords ever used, with the exception of two or three. Washington's farewell address was especially designed to do away with all narrow ideas of dismemberment, and no document of ancient or modern times did more than that farewell. If those were Southern ideas the speaker was a Southern man; if they were not, he was not. It was never contemplated that any State, however large, should be empowered to nullify the tie. During his trip South, he had a conversation with a Mississippian, who claimed to have been a Whig and opposed disunion. However, when his State went out, he considered his paramount allegiance should remain with his State.

The doctrine, the speaker declared, was never learned from the Whig party. When there was a war of giants in the Senate, and Haynes, of South Carolina, talked of nullification and State rights, Daniel Webster answered it with a crushing denunciation that resounded throughout the whole country, and rejoiced the hearts of Southern men as well as Northern men. When at a later day South Carolina attempted to carry out that doctrine, Andrew Jackson, another Southern man, answered in a masterly proclamation, taking even stronger grounds than Mr. Webster. Edward Livingston, his Secretary of State, and a native of Louisiana, very probably wrote that proclamation. If that was not Southern doctrine, then George Washington, John Marshall, Andrew Jackson and Edward Livingston were not Southern men. As for him, though born in New Hampshire, and a resident of New York for over forty years, he believed in the whole country. [Applause.] Had the attempt to divide it succeeded, it would have been another Poland, distracted by feuds, and eventually a prey to foreign arms; or another Germany, with smaller States at almost constant war for years.

Germany delivered herself from that affliction, and to that he attributed her success in the recent war. When nations or communities appeal to the argument of war they should abide by the decision. There was no withdrawing from that tribunal, and he believed no doubt existed as to what had been the result. Though he felt he was detaining his hearers longer, perhaps, than he should, there was another question on which he wished to touch. The Americans are a diverse race. We sprang from different nationalities of the world, as well as from different races. We have established the equal civil and political rights of all classes. Circumstances devolved on us the necessity of making this declaration, and the time came when we were compelled to make it. There was no other way. We who defended the national life are prepared to give it a consistent, defensive and logical execution. They are not kindred in race or blood, but they are here and are not likely to move away. We need all the talent and labor we have, and have room for twenty times as many. Should our limits become too small to contain all they could be easily enlarged. [Cheers.] Extension is only a question of time. A time will come when the Canadas will be ours, just as Russian America is now, and the West Indies just as Texas is.

Let us live up to that,

All nature's difference
Makes all nature's peace.

If I don't choose to invite you to my house, don't invite me to yours. Take your place and win your spurs. There is opportunity for all. When we can realize that, we can stand on our own two feet without treading on each other's toes. We will find that instead of being a cause of weakness, equality will be a source of unity and strength. I am disposed to acknowledge the equality of all races. God made some men black because they were in places where it would be an advantage to be black. Don't despise him, loathe him, or desire to trample on him.

If we had followed that rule we would have saved the aborigne, now nearly exterminated. I believe the negroes are destined to increase and become a valuable element of the Union. They are not my enemies who chose to be my enemies six or eight years ago.

I believe in sweeping away proscription and disfranchisement. I feel that my country is crippled when she is not allowed to avail herself of all the talent in the country. I was the first advocate of the abolishment of all disfranchisement. The necessity for that has passed. It was not right to allow the enemies of the Union to control important issues and frustrate our armies by Union ballot boxes; but no such necessity exists now. I insist, in behalf of the whole American people, it is no grievance to Mr. Akin not to go to Congress, but it is a grievance to Mr. Akin's constituents. There would not be a Ku-Klux in the land now if there had been general amnesty five years ago. It would have reunited the people and healed the wounds produced by the war. For that he had struggled, and a time was not far distant when every American would have his fair say at the ballot box, and the majority rule. The lesson taught by the war had been dearly bought, but it was worth the cost. Pronunciamientos might do for South America, but they are not suited to this people, and he thought they had discovered that in one experiment.

The speaker was, of course, listened to with the most earnest attention, interrupted by frequent applause.

When Mr. Greeley sat down the numerous gentlemen present were introduced to him by Judge Houghton, and there was a general shaking of hands, which, however gratifying to the welcomers, must have been rather fatiguing to the welcomed.

The reunion was pleasant in the extreme, although recent continued fatigue compelled Mr. Greeley to retire at an early hour.

Mr. Greeley leaves New Orleans to-day for Texas. We understand that he will comprise New Orleans on his route to return home, and it is hoped that he can be induced to deliver a lecture when he comes among us again.

Hooley's Minstrels.

The regular dramatic season at the Academy of Music, which closes next Sunday evening, will be followed by a short season of minstrelsy, an engagement having been made with Mr. Hooley, the enterprising owner and manager of the opera houses bearing his name, in Brooklyn and Chicago. The first performance will be given next Tuesday evening, and they will open with the burlesque of "Il Trovatore," to be followed by "Lucretia Borgia," "La Sonambula," "Cinderella," and a number of entirely new and novel minstrel sketches. The box sheet is now ready.

We had a visit from A. L. Parkes, agent of the Hooley Opera Company, to-day.

"Rocks Ahead."

As was expected, from the merits of the production, the first representation of Tom Taylor's great sensational comedy of "Rocks Ahead" was an immense success at the Academy of Music last evening. The *Tom Dexter* of Mr. Wyndham was greatly admired, and the *Sir Solomon Frazer* of Mr. Ryan was very creditable even to that excellent artist. All the parts were perfectly rendered, and the entire play was well received. "Rocks Ahead" will be presented again this evening, and seats should be secured early. To-morrow evening, farewell benefit of Mr. Wyndham.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

Views of General Sheridan.

A New York *Times* reporter interviewed General Sheridan on his arrival from Europe. The reporter says:

His views upon the European war are most interesting and valuable. He has traveled over a very large extent of the contested territory, and examined many of the forts, earthworks and strongholds. He was present at several of the principal battlefields, including Gravellotte, Sedan and various localities around Metz. While abroad he has met with the most cordial and distinguished attentions from all the authorities, and received especial and marked courtesies from the Emperor of Germany and his royal suite. He is very careful and considerate in the expression of opinion upon the merits and comparison of the several national armies. "Why," he said, in response to a question from our reporter, "it is not an easy thing to say who fights best. They are all good soldiers. But there is a wonderful difference in their respective peculiarities. The Germans are tremendously stubborn, and stand fire like a wall of stone. The French are more full of dash."

He does not make any invidious comparisons. The grand success of the Germans, he says, was partly owing to the excellent training their officers have received in their military schools, and to the splendid discipline of their men. The same thing may be claimed for the French. It is a wonder that the latter have stood out as long as they have. Their reverses are not due to a lack of prowess or skilled officers, but political troubles at home. Place both of those nations in the same prosperous state they were five years ago, and the present situation might be very greatly changed. Then, again, there is the question of arms. The needle gun is of immense power. So is the chassepot. But these do not excel a perfect gun of our Springfield pattern. It is not fair to draw hasty conclusions in these matters.

The campaigns there were not comparable to those of our late war. Their country is an old one. It has been mapped out and surveyed, almost to the foot, for warlike operations. It is all known. The roads are older and better than ours. The territory is more thickly populated, and the battle-fields in closer contiguity. Their base of supplies and objective points are of easier range. Besides, they have made war a science for centuries. Military schools abound. Their soldiers are more absolutely subservient than ours. They have drilled reserves ready at all times, even in peace. Our country is immense, with inferior and scattered roads. The territory is not well known. We have but one military school, with a small number of pupils, and a small standing army. But in warlike operations they have more red tape than we do.

There are many improvements suggested to us by their systems. But, after all, there is no such material as is found in the American armies. They are composed of every national ingredient, and have much eminent talent from foreign schools. Von Moltke is a man of tremendous and inherent will. He moves large bodies of men with rare success, and handles them splendidly. He carries out his plans as a man recites something thoroughly committed to memory. The king, too, has a superb judgment.

The beauty of the Prussian military mind is it great carefulness. Possibly at Metz, had the French people a strong government, and their military leaders been of the old Napoleonic force and dash, the fortune of war might now be vastly changed. Place those armies here and they would be nonplussed at the topographical difficulties we overcame. There is nothing like our army for our work. We have an excellent system, but it needs changes, and can be vastly benefited by some of the European examples.

Good Newspaper Sense.

L. U. Revias, a prominent St. Louian, was reported as about embarking in the newspaper business, whereupon he publishes a denial, from which we extract as follows:

A gentleman called on me some weeks ago for the purpose of presenting his plans for a new weekly paper, and asked me to write for it. I asked him how much money he had to back him. His answer was that he had none, but intended to make his paper self sustaining. I told him positively that he could not make it self sustaining, and thereupon parted with him.

I know a little about a newspaper. Experience teaches good lessons. Three things are absolutely essential to the success of any newspaper.

1. Plenty of money.
2. A very peculiar and superior business ability.
3. Brains.

Without one or all of these a man is a fool that goes into a newspaper.

I know of nothing born into this world that is self sustaining but a flash of lightning, and it lives but a short time.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued orders to the collectors of customs prohibiting the unloading of hides from Venezuela or Chili, on account of the plague now raging in those countries.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

STANTON'S SON NOMINATED

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN

Sessions of Southern Claims Committee

RULOFF TO BE HANGED

HIS PHILOLOGY SYSTEM INCOMPLETE

Half a Million Specie Exports

DEATH OF A CELEBRATED VOCALIST

COLD WEATHER IN ENGLAND

PROGRESS OF THE VERSAILLISTS

DISSENSIONS AMONG THE COMMUNISTS

A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION IN PARIS

Fall of the Place Vendome Column

ERECTION OF BARRICADES ADVISED

HEAVY EXPRESS ROBBERY

Terrible Death of a Ravisher

WASHINGTON.

Steamer Wabash Relieves the Franklin—Edwin L. Stanton Nominated—$65,000,000 Subscription to New Loan—Senate Occupied on Tribune Reporters—Weather Synopsis and Probabilities—Open Sessions of Southern Claims Committee—Number of Claims Immense—The Mexican Commission.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The steamer Wabash relieves the Franklin as flagship of the European squadron.

Edwin L. Stanton was nominated Secretary of the Territory of the District of Columbia.

The subscriptions to the new loan amount to $65,000,000.

The Senate was engaged all day with the reporters of the *Tribune*, who refused to answer questions. Finally a resolution was adopted by one majority, in effect, confining the investigation to the acts of Senators, their clerks, families and to the officers and employes of the Senate.

The prisoners have till noon to-morrow to prepare their answers. Senate adjourned.

Weather Report—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours—The barometer has fallen somewhat on the Pacific coast, with high westerly winds. It has risen from the upper lakes eastward to the Atlantic, and is now lowest on the lower Missouri and south of the Cumberland mountains. The temperature has risen during the day in the south Atlantic States. It has fallen on the lakes and Eastern States. The threatening and rainy weather has moved eastward, and prevailed during the night from Ohio to New Jersey and northward, but is now almost entirely cleared away. Partially cloudy and clear weather has prevailed north and west of Indiana.

It is probable that local rains will pass over the middle gulf coast, and that a storm of moderate dimensions will pass over Georgia and South Carolina. A more extended rain is threatening the Ohio Valley and Illinois. Cloudy weather, with brisk northeasterly winds, will probably be experienced from Lake Erie northwestward. Fresh northwesterly winds are probable for the Middle and Eastern States.

The Southern Claims Commission hereafter will have open sessions Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

Admiral Porter and General Sheridan were before the commission to-day, testifying to the loyalty of certain persons.

Senator Flanagan has a claim for seven hundred odd dollars.

The number of claims is immense, but they are mostly for small sums, and as investigation is only preliminary and too remote and doubtful of settlement, but little interest is attached to the proceedings.

The Mexican Commission, in the case of Raphael A. Miller vs. Mexico, disagreed regarding citizenship, and the merits were referred to an umpire.

Mariana T. Garsea vs. Mexico and Eugene Pigeon; awards were made in favor of the claimant.

The claim of the town of San Elizario against Mexico was rejected.

NEW YORK.

Ruloff to be Hanged To-Day—His System of Philology Incomplete—Thomas Jefferson Wins a Purse—New York State Press Association—Resolutions Against Cable Discriminations—The Foster Murder Case—Half a Million Specie Exports—Governments Advanced—Southerns Tolerably Active—Mace and Coburn.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Ruloff, who claims it will take only six weeks to complete his system of philology, hangs to-morrow, Governor Hoffman declining to interfere.

At Fleetwood Park, yesterday, Thomas Jefferson won the prize for 2:29 horses; Heather Bloom won the prize for three minute horses.

The New York State Press Association, at an annual meeting held in this city to-day, May 17, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the press of the State and the country, acting for the whole people, have a deep interest in a prompt and efficient cable service, and that any discrimination whereby messages are delayed, sent out of time, or in any way displaced so as to delay their transmission, is a breach of faith, a violation of contract, and a great wrong to the public.

Resolved, That the detention of messages of the New York Associated Press in the London cable office, whereby important commercial and general news dispatches are delivered from one to seventeen hours after dispatches filed at a later hour than those addressed to the New York Association were received, is not only a violation of law and equity, but deserves a forfeiture of the charter of the company.

Resolved, That unless discrimination is promptly forbidden, disavowed and punished, the public can have no confidence in any cable service where such wrongs are tolerated or excused. If one party or class of persons can have their dispatches delayed in place of another class, then such telegraphic service becomes rather an agency for speculation and private advantage than a corporation for the benefit of the public.

Resolved, That we express our sympathy and earnest co-operation with the New York Associated Press in their efforts to expose and reform the abuses of the cable service; and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to its members for publication.

JOSEPH WARREN,
President of the Associated Press, State of New York.
ELLIS H. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Nine jurors only obtained in the Foster street car murder case.

The specie export to-day amounted to half a million.

Arrived: Cuba. Arrived out: Peruvian, Vialta, City of Antwerp, England and ship Hamden.

Gold strong at 111¾@111⅞. Governments advanced ⅛. Stocks active. Money easy at 4. Southerns tolerably active, especially Tennessees. Tennessees, 70¾; new, 71; Virginias, 69; new, 72; Louisianas, 69; new, 62; levee sixes, 69½; eights, 83; Alabama, 103; fives, 69; Georgias, 89; sevens, 92; North Carolinas, 48½; new, 27; South Carolinas, 74; new, 63½.

Evening.—Stocks quiet and strong; Eries active; Central and Union Pacific bonds were very steady and strong. Sixes of 1881, 117¼; five-twenties of 1862, 111½; of 1864, 111½; of 1865, 111½; new, 113¾; of 1867, 113¾; of 1868, 113¾; ten-forties, 109⅜.

Joe Coburn and friends assembled at the *Clipper* office to-day with a view of arranging an early meeting with Mace at some other place than Kansas City. Mace was not present, and not any of his backers except Harry Hill. The latter showed a letter from some Virginia officials guaranteeing an unin